

HC 4415 (1)

CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1964

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

July, 1965.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the Sanitary circumstances of the area for the year 1964. It is interesting to note that this is the ninetieth report of a series extending backwards, almost unbroken annually, for as many years. In fact the only time the report failed to appear was during the years 1915-1917 in the period of the first World War, when publication was officially discontinued. This failure however, was soon rectified by the production of a composite report which appeared in 1919. To return to the year under review, it is satisfactory to be able to report that the health of the citizens and the sanitary conditions in the area continued to be maintained at a constantly improving level. The spectacular advances in discovery of the first half of the century are not as much in evidence to-day, nevertheless their application has more than proved their worth, particularly in the preventative field, e.g. diphtheria immunisation and the treatment of tuberculosis. One of the public health problems of to-day is to ensure that the information which is now at our disposal is fully utilised and, where possible, turned into concrete results. In addition it is necessary to be ever ready to select immediately, and adapt for use, any new discoveries as, and when, they become available. It is only by this policy of being constantly on the alert that it is possible for a Public Health Department to be in a position to fulfil its ever increasing duties and to serve the public in the best possible manner.

The population figure of 30,310 persons as at mid-year was supplied by the Registrar-General and shows an increase of 790 persons on the figure provided for the year 1963. Incidentally, this is the first occasion that the population figure has exceeded 30,000, and indicates that during the past twenty years the population of the City has increased by no less than 6,220 persons. It is significant that the tendency to increase has been more predominant during the immediate past years.

The numbers of unemployed as shown at the end of the year shows little change to similar figures for the previous year. Unfortunately, prospects for further improvement can only be considered as slight. This fact is substantiated by a brief analysis of the figures for unemployed males. Of the 96 registered unemployed persons, fourteen were considered to be physically disabled and no less than sixty-one are over forty-five years of age. From this it will be readily appreciated that even with increased opportunity, a small but nevertheless interesting section of the population, either through age or physical disability, are rendered incapable of availing themselves of the opportunities which are so readily available to-day.

The number of new units of housing accommodation that became available during the year amounted to 195. Of these, 44 units had been provided by the Corporation and 151 units had been provided by private enterprise. The net increase in the number of housing units however is 130, since from the above mentioned 195 units must be deducted 65 houses either being demolished or closed as being unfit for human habitation. There were at the end of the year a total of 840 registered applications for housing with the Housing Department. This figure indicates an increase of 26 applications compared with 1963.

The total number of live births was 465, of these 240 were males and 225 females. The figure of 465 births shows an excess of 30 over the 1963 figure and indicates the continuing upward trend in the birth rate. However, the number of 35 illegitimate births shows a slight decline on the figures for 1963. The birth rate for England and Wales at 18.4 per thousand shows a fractional increase, and even though the birth rate for Winchester is still below the national figure, the rate of increase would appear to be greater having risen by .6 per thousand of population compared with the national rise of .2. The Infant Mortality figure at 19.4 per thousand live births is just below the national figure and marks a considerable improvement on the 1963 figure. In all, nine infants died during the year and no less than seven of these deaths occurred during the first week of life and were attributed to prematurity. One infant death occurred after the first four weeks of life. Whilst the Still Birth Rate for the City at 12.7 per thousand live and still births shows an increase on the previous year, it is still well below the national figure. In all there were six still births notified. It is gratifying to be able to report even the slight decline from 37 to 35 in the number of illegitimate infants born during the year. This latter figure expressed as a percentage of the live births is 7.53%, a figure which is still too high and must remain a major cause of concern to all. Comparatively little variation is to be noted amongst the Neo-Natal and Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rates, the Perinatal Mortality Rate however, shows a decided increase on the figure for 1963, a factor which can be accounted for to some extent by the increased number of still births. Unfortunately, it is necessary to report the occurrence of one maternal death which affords a rate of 2.1 per thousand live and still births. This is the first death occurring of a mother in childbirth, to be reported in the City since 1960.

Of the deaths, 333 were registered during the year, comprising of 148 males and 185 females, these figures show a considerable reduction on the numbers for the previous year. The corrected Death Rate of 9.0 per 1000 of the population is the lowest such rate ever recorded in the City and compares very favourably with the national figures. It is noted that once again heart disease, cancer and stroke account for approximately 76% of the deaths. In reference to this, it is of interest to read that in March 1964, a Presidential Commission was appointed in the United States of America to draw up a "realistic battle plan leading to the ultimate conquest of the three diseases, heart disease, cancer and stroke, which account for more than 70% of the deaths in this country". Amongst the findings of the Commission it was stated that in America in 1962, the indirect cost resulting from these diseases was 38.8 billion dollars, representing 9.6 million man years lost to gainful employment. Hence the magnitude of the problem, the solution of which is not going to be easy, and certainly not cheap. Vast expenditure and much frustration will of necessity, have to be faced if similar success is to be obtained on the lines achieved with other diseases by Preventative Medicine. Meanwhile, the fact remains that Coronary Disease and associated heart conditions accounted for over 40% of deaths in Winchester in 1964 with Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System being responsible in approximately 21% of cases, and Cancer being the principle cause in about 18% of deaths. The lung is once again top of the list amongst the specific sites mentioned for cancer, there being twelve recorded deaths from lung or bronchial cancer. This is closely followed by cancer of the breast and stomach. Most of the other causes of death show reduced figures compared with those obtained for the previous year, it being particularly gratifying to observe a fall from fourteen to six deaths resulting from bronchitis. Only 5.7% or nineteen deaths occurred amongst individuals below the age of 45 years, and of these, nine happened to be amongst infants under twelve months.

The incidence of infectious diseases, as ascertained from the notifications received, was also very slight, there being no outbreak of any great consequence. Most of the notifications were of sporadic cases and the only disease to afford anything like significant figures was measles. In all, 63 cases of this disease were notified and these may be considered as cases arising as part of or as a consequence of the periodic outbreak which occurred during the previous year. There was a marked decline in the incidence of cases of dysentery, but even though the number is small, the incidence of food poisoning continues to be noted. The number of cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis shows little variation, except for the fact that the turn over of cases appears to be much more rapid. In brief, whilst twenty one new cases were discovered during the year, it was possible to remove, for one reason or another, seventeen cases from the register. This, in turn, is no doubt attributable to the results of earlier diagnosis and treatment, particularly to the more widespread use of the Mass Radiography Unit.

This Unit continued to make its monthly visits to the City and in addition spent a three weeks period visiting selected sites. This resulted in a marked increase in the number of persons submitting themselves for examination. A table giving details of the work carried out by the Unit has been supplied through the courtesy of Dr. Moore, and is incorporated in the report.

The Council have not given further consideration to the question of the addition of sodium fluoride to the water supply since the matter was last considered in May, 1963.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Seymour, has supplied full details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The involved nature of the widespread duties carried out by the Inspectors is perhaps best illustrated when it is pointed out that there are now five inspectors and a student employed full time in the City. This represents a gradual increase over the past twenty years, from a staff which consisted of two inspectors, and demonstrates how increased duties and the wider field of activity undertaken by the Inspectors of necessity, demands increased staff. Once again, housing, with its many problems, meat inspection, and supervision in maintaining high standards of food hygiene, were the main occupations involving the Inspectors throughout the year. In addition, the preliminary work necessary to implement the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 was undertaken. One hundred samples were submitted for examination by the Analyst under the Food and Drugs Regulations, none of these were found to have been adulterated. In addition, thirty-one complaints were received from the public, concerning extraneous matter in food, all of which were fully investigated.

Before concluding this synopsis of the work of the Public Health Department, it should be emphasized that the year has proved to be once again, one of further progress in meeting the requirements of the ever increasing demand for improvement in the standards of social hygiene and healthy living. Further advancement can only be achieved by the continued drive and co-operation of all concerned on the lines that have been always available in the past. In this connection I should wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Councillor J. Hutchins Chairman, and members of the Health Committee. Further, to Dr. Hughes and the Public Health Laboratory Service staff, to Dr. Moore of the Mass Radiography Unit, to the officers of the Corporation and the staff of the Health Department, I would like to express my sincere thanks for their co-operation and interest in the work of the Health Department.

Robert A. Good

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor -
Chairman -
Vice-Chairman -

Councillor Steel
Councillor Hutchins
Councillor Bromfield

Councillor Neate
Councillor Mrs. Carpenter Turner
Councillor Sermon

Alderman Taylor
Councillor Croft
Councillor Weston

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough

3,888 acres.

Population

Census 1931 - 23,523
Census 1961 - Preliminary
Report -
28,643
Registrar General's
Estimate of Home Population
mid 1964 - 30,310.

Number of Inhabited Houses

(on 31st March 1965 from
figures supplied by the
City Treasurer) - 8,742.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1964.

£1,483,546

Net penny rate product, 1964-65

£6,144. 19s. 11d.

Social Conditions

In addition to a number of
light industries operating
in the City, there has
been an increasing develop-
ment at the Winnall Trading
Estate. Apart from trans-
port and distributive ser-
vices, the principle
industries are Engineering
and Food Processing.
It is estimated that there
are 169 premises that come
within the definition
"Factory" in Winchester.

Unemployed

Unemployment registered at the 11th January, 1965. -

I am indebted to the
Manager of the Ministry
of Labour Employment
Exchange for Winchester
for information relating
to unemployment.

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
96	33	129

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 11th January, 1965.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	1	(-)	5	(1)	6
20-24	12	(1)	8	(1)	20
25-29	4	(1)	3	(1)	7
30-34	7	(-)	-	(-)	7
35-39	3	(1)	2	(-)	5
40-44	8	(2)	3	(-)	11
45-49	2	(1)	5	(-)	7
50-54	13	(3)	3	(-)	16
55-59	15	(2)	4	(-)	19
60-64	31	(3)	-	(-)	31
65 & over	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Totals:	96	(14)	33	(3)	129

In addition there were 2 disabled men needing sheltered employment.

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	465	240	225
Legitimate	430	221	209
Illegitimate	35	19	16
<u>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population</u> (as corrected by comparability factor of 1.04)	-		15.95
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	-		7.53%
<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	6	3	3
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births</u>	-		12.74

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	333	148	185

Death Rate per 1,000 Population
(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.82) - 9.01

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	471	243	228
Legitimate	436	224	212
Illegitimate	35	19	16

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	9	5	4
Legitimate	8	5	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	19.35
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	20.93
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	28.57
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	17.20
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	15.05
Perinatal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	27.60

Maternal Deaths - 1

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	2.1
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The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1964:

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality Rate. Under 1 year 4
Winchester U.D.	15.9	12.7	9.0	19.4
England and Wales.	18.4	16.3	11.3	20.0

NOTE:

- 1 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population
- 2 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
- 4 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1964

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	T O T A L		
											Male	Female	Total
Prematurity	7				7						4	3	7
Congenital Malformations		1			1							1	1
Other causes						1				1	1		1
	7	1			8	1				1	5	4	9

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1964

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.												
	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. & under 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	TOTALS
													Male Fem.
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory													
2 Tuberculosis, Other													
3 Syphilitic Disease	1									1			1
4 Diphtheria													
5 Whooping Cough													
6 Meningococcal Infections													
7 Acute Poliomyelitis													
8 Measles													
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases													
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	9								1	3	5	7	2
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	12							1	7	1	3	9	3
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	10						1	1	3	2	3		10
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	2										2		2
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	25						1	4	4	10	6	11	14
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2									1	1		2
16 Diabetes	2					1					1	1	1
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	71							2	7	19	43	32	39
18 Coronary Disease, Angina	68							3	7	17	41	38	30
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	4									1	3	3	1
20 Other Heart Disease	51						1	2	2	4	42	9	42
21 Other Circulatory Disease	10								1	4	5	8	2
22 Influenza													
23 Pneumonia	9						1		1	1	6	5	4
24 Bronchitis	6								1	1	4	4	2
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1										1	-	1
26 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1										1	1	
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea													
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1												
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate										1		1	
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1						1						1
31 Congenital Malformations	1	1											1
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	39	7					1	3	1	7	20	14	25
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	3				2						1	2	1
34 All other Accidents	3		1	1						1		3	
35 Suicide													
36 Homicide and Operations of War	1												
	333	8	1	1	2	1	6	16	35	75	188	148	185

C - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I. for
the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. BENNETT, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I. for
the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

R. W. ANDREWS, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

N. THOMPSON, Cert. Public Health Inspectors Exam. Joint Board; Diploma
R.S.H. for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

N. MASON, Cert. Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board. H.N.C. in
Building.

Student Public Health Inspector

N. MASON, H. N. C. in Building (to 30.6.64)

P. BULLEN, (from 2.9.64)

Rodent Officers

J. PARSONS

R. NEWMAN

Chief Clerk

MISS P. SMITH

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors:

MISS E.K. WILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V.

MRS. A. NOBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (to 3.4.64.)

MISS P.M. GILLET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS I.G. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., Q.N., H.V. (to 30.11.64.)

MISS J.M. BARRITT, S.R.N., H.V. (from 1.9.64.)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

MISS M.F. WHEELER

Midwife:

MRS. E.M. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1.4.64.)

District Nurses:

MISS M. FRICKER S.R.N., S.C.M. (and Relief Midwife) (from 1.7.64.)

MRS. S.J. McCOURT S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Gibson & Partners' Practice

MRS. THOMAS , S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

MISS P. MAHON (to 22.9.64.) - District Nurse/Midwife

District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Swift & Partners' Practice

MRS. D.E. FARRANTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

MISS J.H.L. SHAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

MRS. M. GARDINER, S.R.N. - District Nurse.

MRS. M. HOLTHAM, S.R.N. - District Nurse (part-time).

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriology

Public Health Laboratory Service
Royal Hampshire County Hospital
Director - Dr. M.H. Hughes.

Chemical Analysis

Southampton Borough Analyst,
"Spetchley", Cobden Avenue,
Bitterne Park, Southampton.
Public Analyst - Mr. R. Watridge.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Depot,
Queen's Road,
Winchester.
(Tel: 2536)

Clinic Treatment Centres

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Friday in each week, 2 p.m.
at the Health Department.

(b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The first and third Tuesday
each month at 2.p.m. in the
Mission Hall, Stanmore Lane.

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Monday
each month at 2 p.m. in the
Weeke Community Centre.

(d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Monday and Wednesday at
St. Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached to
the group practice is in attendance.
This Clinic is primarily for the
use of patients registered with
the Doctors concerned.

(e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Tuesday at Dr. Gibson and
Partners' Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached to
the group practice is also in
attendance. The Clinic is pri-
marily for the use of patients
registered with the Doctors
concerned.

(f) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Tuesday
each month in the Winnall
Community Centre.

(g) SCHOOL CLINIC

Each Tuesday morning at the
Health Department.

(h) IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The inoculations of pre-school
children against Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough and Tetanus is
carried out at the Child Welfare
Centres. Diphtheria immunisation
is also carried out at the schools.

- (i) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC The first Friday each month at the Royal Hants. County Hospital by appointment.
- (j) SPEECH CLINIC Monday and Friday each week by appointment at the County Health Department, The Castle.
- (k) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC Each Wednesday (10 a.m. old patients, 2.30 p.m. new patients), Thursday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) at the Royal Hants. County Hospital, Thursday 1.30 p.m. A.P. Refills at Royal Hants. County Hospital.

Old People's Welfare

- (1) CHIROPODY CLINIC Held each 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Monday and any Tuesday; appointments being arranged through the British Red Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| <u>HOSPITALS</u> | (i) | St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic Sick) 201 beds. |
| | (ii) | Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious diseases) 42 beds. |
| | (iii) | Royal Hants. County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and Children 319 beds. Maternity - 41 beds. |
- (a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| (i) Major: | The first Friday each month by appointment at the Royal Hants. County Hospital. |
| (ii) Remedial: | By appointment, at the Royal Hants. County Hospital. |
- (b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC Winchester City cases once per month, by appointment, at the County Health Department, The Castle.
- (c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC By appointment, at the Royal Hants. County Hospital.
- (d) V.D. CLINIC At Royal Hants. County Hospital
Saturdays at 10.30 a.m. - males
Mondays at 2.30 p.m. - females

SECTION " D "

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam Joint Board; R.S.H. Cert for Inspection Meat & other Foods; Prizeman Northern Counties Sanitary Asso'n; Liverpool University Sanitary Science Cert; Engineers Cert, of Competency, Board of Trade; Assoc Members Cert, Inst Public Health Engineers; City & Guilds London Inst, Cert, Fuel Economy & Smoke Abatement; Advanced Diploma, Royal Inst. Public Health & Hygiene.

Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting, for the 17th time, the Annual Report on the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Public Health Inspection's section of the Health Department.

In the broad field of activity during 1964 particular interest was shown in such topical matters as noise abatement, smoke control, house repairs, multiple occupation of houses and some stimulation in food hygiene.

Food supplies received their usual careful attention and meat quality continued good with a minimum of loss due to disease. Comparative absence of Tuberculosis continues and it is rare to come across any outstanding diseased carcase. Work under the new Meat Regulations was noted with interest because of the possible effects on staffing and attention to meat inspection in even greater detail. More time for meat inspection will mean less time for other equally important duties.

In the department's endeavour to operate the "clean food" provisions of existing legislation, acknowledgment is made of the active co-operation of the Winchester Chamber of Commerce and the local food traders.

Noise nuisances, although not numerous, posed certain problems associated with factory activities and new boiler installations. In one particularly troublesome case, it was found necessary to borrow special noise measuring instruments from the Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, Southampton University. Much can be done to reduce or avoid potential noise nuisances by careful attention to planning principles whereby isolation or insulation of noise creating activities can be insisted upon where new premises are to be erected.

With the hard winter of 1964, there was a marked expansion in the use of gas, electricity and oil for heating purposes, particularly in the commercial and domestic field. If therefore, seems reasonable to assume that there is a trend upwards in sulphur emission, which points to the need for care, particularly in burning of oil fuel having a high sulphur content. This is particularly important in the central area of the City where so much money has been spent on replacing corroded and spoilt stone on buildings of historic importance and international renown.

In the field of housing one matter proved topical - that of multiple occupation of houses. Several hundred houses in the City are in multiple occupation, as might be expected in a City of this kind. It is true to say, however, that squalid and sordid conditions have not developed, except in one or two cases which are receiving constant attention.

Complaints generally were reduced in number but routine inspections were increased. There were also one or two somewhat distressing cases of insanitary circumstances which needed attention and caused a certain amount of difficulty.

Outside the service the ramifications of the public health inspectorate is little known. The complexities of its duties increase every year.

Paradoxically, the public health inspector's services are most likely to be recognised by the under-privileged, who so often have need to call for his help. Probably because he is in the forefront of any battle against bad housing conditions, the more happily placed citizens, whose pattern of living does not include insanitary conditions, may hardly be aware of his existence. They are unaware of, or take for granted, the host of other duties he performs in the causes of clean food, quiet living and clean air - to name but a few.

Gratitude is again expressed to colleagues who, by responding to all calls made upon them have helped to make this report a useful one.

I am also grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

E. SEYMOUR.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

The improvement section of the new Housing Act 1964 will have given rise to satisfaction among those, who for many years, have been campaigning for the compulsory provision of five standard amenities:-

Running hot water supply; larder; bath; lavatory basin; and inside sanitation.

The principle that some form of compulsion will have to be used to secure improved conditions has been accepted.

Considerable thought has gone into the improvement sections to ensure that certain classes of tenants and landlords are not unfairly penalised by a sudden change of the law.

The Act initiates a definite line of action which might be followed by a progressive authority. It brings in a very small measure of compulsion and power to carry out work in default. It reaffirms the five standard amenities, widens the scope of the standard grant and introduces a new reduced standard.

In determining reasonable expense, the estimated cost of providing the amenities, and the value which it is estimated the dwelling would have if those works were carried out, have to be considered.

A local authority may, if it so wishes, declare an area to be an improvement area, provided such an area contains dwellings without one or more of the standard amenities, and such dwellings or at least half of them are so constructed that if it is practicable to improve them with all the five standard amenities.

The dwellings must, after improvement, be fit for habitation and have a life of at least 15 years. The area has to be defined on a map and be subject to an official resolution.

Authorities with few other housing problems will be able to make good use of the Act, while others who must still regard slum clearance, overcrowding and houses in multiple occupation as top priority will use these parts of the Act when the situation allows.

About one half of the houses in Winchester were built less than a hundred years ago. The design, size and structural condition of these houses and the amenities provided in them vary considerably. Many of them, however, though structurally sound are below present day standards for comfort and convenience. Some of them are too large for present day family occupation. Excluding those that are beyond repair or are so badly sited or arranged that

there is a serious difficulty in the admission of daylight, sunlight and air, there remain those which clearly it would be uneconomic and impracticable to demolish and replace for a considerable time ahead.

If therefore, the useful life of many of these older houses is to be extended and if they are not to be prematurely considered as sub-standard, they must be modernised within practical limits. The extent and cost of modernisation must, however, be related to the extension of the useful life.

It would appear that one of the best answers yet produced to obsolescence and the housing problem generally, lies in the new powers, which encourages local authorities to initiate block improvement schemes and in addition shows that the Government means business in the possible enforcement of the Act.

It is felt that the improvement of areas of well-built though sub-standard houses is an important public health activity, which not only brings basic home comforts to the areas, but also a measure of security to the property owners.

Grant Provisions.

Those who have had the responsibility of operating the grant schemes will probably agree that the rescue of old houses can be a very satisfying alternative to the involved and lengthy clearance procedure.

The pleasure derived by an occupier from the sight of a sparkling new bathroom suite, and from hot water at the twist of a tap, rubs off to some extent on to the officer who has seen the job through - not to mention the pleasure of a property owner in getting "something for nothing" from the local authority.

But the work is not without frustrations. Circular 29/62 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will be remembered for its exhortation to local authorities not "to be pernickety in considering schemes of improvements."

Emancipation, one thought. But such thoughts of greater freedom were rapidly dispelled by the ten pages of small print which followed. Headed "Practice notes", local authorities were detailed as to how they should operate the scheme if they wished to qualify for re-imbursement from the Ministry.

Not the least contentious of these notes were the paragraphs concerned with the installation of a hot water system where a "partial" system already existed in the house, i.e. where a sink or a bath or a wash-hand basin, or any two of these, was already provided with hot water.

The Housing Act 1964 should go a long way towards solving these and other problems.

The phrase "reasonable expense" has been the subject of argument both inside and outside the courts for many years, and the widely differing interpretations of it have served only to confuse those responsible for operating the relevant provisions of the Housing Acts. One can only deplore, therefore, the introduction of these words and the uncertainty which accompanies them, into a new sphere of legislation.

On the question of sub-standard property, one would have thought that a house without a W.C. without a hot water supply at a sink, without satisfactory food storage facilities - and which was incapable at reasonable expense of being provided with all standard amenities - was a fairly sure candidate for clearance before the expiration of 15 years and that it would therefore not qualify for grant in any case.

One can appreciate that in those few areas where an immense clearance problem still remains, there may be some value in expanding public funds to raise such sub-standard houses to a slightly higher sub-standard level.

Otherwise, these particular provisions are unlikely to find favour among either officers or elected representatives of local authorities.

Generally, however the new Act should make for greater clarity in the grant provisions, and in consequence should simplify the problems facing officers responsible for implementing them.

Improvement Grants

Improvement Grant applications received during the year numbered 22 in respect of Standard Grants and 21 were issued to a value of £2,725.

There seems therefore, to have been a reduction of 13 on the figures for 1963. All but three of these applications were in respect of owner occupied premises.

The proposed works included the provision of 17 fixed baths, 18 wash-hand basins, 19 water closets within the dwellings, 21 hot water systems and 11 food cupboards.

A total of 7 houses were reconditioned during 1964 and default powers were exercised in respect of structural repairs at 7 houses. The cost of the work carried out by Contractors on behalf of the Department was £1,306.16. 11d.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Inspections continued during the year for the purpose of securing reasonable standards at houses in multiple occupation. The exact number of these houses is not known but it is estimated that there are more than 150 containing three or more families and approximately 50 with two families.

Action taken under the Housing Act 1961, or the Public Health Acts, to deal with unsatisfactory conditions at 64 of these houses necessarily had regard to the age, character and residual life of the properties, some of which may be included in future clearance area proposals.

Negligence in the repair, cleanliness and proper maintenance can result in management orders being made. In one case consideration was actually given to the placing of a Management Order, but on being informed of the requirements necessary to bring the premises up to a satisfactory standard, the owner vacated and sold the property. In 6 other cases 4 informal and 2 formal notices were served.

Three sets of plans were considered for the conversion of houses into flatlets. In one instance, where the plans involved the conversion of the property into 15 bed-sitting rooms, the proposals failed to comply with the Council's Code of Practice for multi-occupied houses. The owner being reluctant to install the additional amenities withdrew the plans which were eventually re-submitted as 4 self-contained flats.

Improvements carried out in Multi-occupied Houses during 1964.

1 House in Andover Road	Property converted into 5 bed-sitting rooms with central heating and washing facilities; provision of communal sitting room and caretaker's flat.
1 House in North Walls	Provision of sink to top flat.
1 House in Western Road	Converted into a two-roomed flat and 3 bed-sitting rooms.
1 House in Hyde Street	Provision of bathroom and additional bedroom accommodation.
1 House in Eastgate Street	Structural defects remedied
2 Houses in St. Peter Street	Provision of bathrooms, hot water supply etc. One basement flat brought up to standard of underground room regulations and provided with all amenities.
1 House in Christchurch Road	Converted into 5 self-contained flats.

Adaptations to existing premises for old people

As early as 1947 a report on Old People showed that 95% of the aged population live at home, and that a high proportion of these lead independent lives although some are really unfit on physical grounds. It would appear, therefore, that the provision of suitable accommodation for the old and disabled is becoming increasingly necessary and emphasis for care has changed from dependence on relatives to independence and self help.

Adaptions to existing premises could be carried out relatively inexpensively and this is especially so in planning and design of new flats and bungalows. The following points are worthy of mention -

1. Light switches should be simple in action and where placed adjacent to doors, should be aligned with door handles. Generous provision of two-way switches and master switches should be made. Electric socket outlets should not be placed in low inaccessible positions.
2. Some elderly people find a low level water closet difficult to use, and the closet may either be built up or a portable rim can be inserted on top of the bowl. The flushing handle must be easily accessible. A horizontal rail for pulling up should be provided on either side of the water closet.
3. Storage cupboards should be sited so that the shelves are not too high or too deep to be reached comfortably.
4. Standard British sink units are sometimes too high to be used comfortably from the standing position. A shallow sink is an advantage, particularly if space is available below the sink for the housewife to sit to wash if she wishes.
5. The oven should not be too low, and preferably ought to be just below waist level.
6. Where the bath is designed for access from a standing position, the rim should be as low as possible. Grip rails should be provided to enable the person to enter and leave the bath easily.
7. For those confined to wheel chairs, a ramped access in place of stepped access is essential. Furthermore, door handles should be designed so that they can be operated by use of a walking stick for persons confined to wheel chairs.
8. Fuel should be easily accessible, either an indoor supply, or very near at hand outdoors, with an outdoor lighting switch.
9. Windows and ventilation controls must be accessible and easy to operate. The conventional side hung opening light is satisfactory, but where there is an obstruction, a window with louvre blades which can be operated with a single action by means of a handle at low level, may be preferred.

Land Charges Register

In connection with the sale of properties in the City area, and with a view to ascertaining if there were any outstanding or impending notices, a total of 534 searches was made by the Department. This figure represents an increase of 61 premises changing hands during the year.

Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Repair.

There is little evidence that the Rent Act 1957, provisions (sec. 2 and First Schedule), as to rent increases in respect of repairs have resulted in any appreciable repair work being executed.

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair or for revocation of certificates.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair and for Revocation of Certificates.

Comparative figures for applications received since the Act has been in operation as follows:-

Year	Appli- cations received	Certi- ficates granted	Certi- ficates refused	Appli- cations for Re- vocation	Appli- cations granted	Appli- cations refused	Appli- cations under con- sidera- tion.
6 mths. 1957	48	17	1	2	1	1	4
1958	30	27	-	7	8	-	-
1959	5	5	-	9	6	-	-
1960	4	2	-	1	2	-	-
1961	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1962	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1963	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the City area.

Overcrowding

The overcrowding survey carried out in Winchester in 1936, as part of a national survey, when the population was 24,660 showed that 1.3% of all families were overcrowded by the Housing Act standard. It has not been possible to maintain up-to-date records of overcrowding throughout the City, but since 1951 and excluding houses owned by the Council, the inspection of over 5,000 houses in clearance areas, improvement areas, multi-occupied houses and houses subject to repair etc., has found that less than 2% of the dwellings were overcrowded by the Housing Act standard.

In all cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the Department the Housing Manager was informed if the tenant and/or lodger families were registered for a Corporation house.

Eight complaints relative to overcrowding were received during the year. In none of these cases was Statutory overcrowding found to exist.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 130 made up as follows:-

	<u>Dwellings Added</u>
<u>By Private Enterprise</u>	
Houses and flats erected	104
13 premises converted into 26 flats and 21 Bedsitters	47
Closed dwellings reconditioned	-
	151
 <u>By the Corporation</u>	
Houses and flats erected	44
Houses converted into flats	-
Houses converted into bedsitters	-
	195

Against this must be set a loss of accommodation as follows -

Clearance Areas -

Demolished or Vacated therefor	-	63
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	-	0

Housing Act, 1957 - Part II

Demolition Orders	-	0
Closing Orders	-	2
Undertakings not to use	-	0
Demolition before Order made	-	0
		65

Miscellaneous Housing Matters

No. of Houses
Involved

Schedules forwarded to Town Clerk subsequent to application for a loan	23
--	----

Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the Local Land Charges Act	67
--	----

Schedules forwarded subsequent to application for Improvement Grant	30
---	----

Informal action under Housing Act, Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request	8
--	---

The rehousing of families from clearance areas and the demolition of the vacated houses continued during the year. 21 houses were vacated, 18 families being rehoused by the Corporation.

The total number of houses demolished in these clearance areas by reason of unfitness for habitation was 67, leaving 19 occupied houses still to be dealt with. In addition, there are 16 individual unfit houses awaiting demolition. 2 houses were closed during 1964.

The number of houses in clearance areas purchased by the Corporation under Compulsory purchase Order was 1

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 6,571 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 1,836 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,763 representing an increase on the previous year. Approximately 7,345 meals were served and in addition 2,560 members prepared their own meals. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

I Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspection for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	336
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	687
2. (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under the sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	...	104
(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose	...	125
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	2
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation	...	229

II Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	101
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III Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957

1.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	6
2.	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -		
(a)	By owners	...	8
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	2

(b) Proceedings under Section 15, Housing Act 1961

1. No. of houses in respect of which formal notices served requiring additional facilities	...	-
2. No. of houses in which facilities were provided		
(a) By owners	...	2
(b) By Local Authority	...	-

(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	5
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -		
(a) By Owners	...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	4

Housing Progress

No. of new houses built during 1963 -

(i) By Local Authority -		
(a) Permanent Houses	...	44
(b) Prefabricated	...	-
(ii) By Private Enterprise	...	104
(iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1963 (excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by Local Authority)...		3495

Complaints

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses following complaint

Roofs	...	77
Walls (external)	...	115
Chimney Stacks	...	42
Rainwater Pipes	...	38
Eaves guttering	...	51
Yards resurfaced	...	11

Complaints (cont'd)

Sub-Floor ventilation provided	...	18
Dampness abated	...	116
Wallplaster	...	125
Ceilings	...	72
Floors	...	86
Skirtings	...	15
Windows	...	123
Sashcords	...	56
Additional lighting provided	...	19
Additional ventilation provided	...	22
Stairs	...	18
Handrails fixed	...	10
Intervening spaces provided between kitchen and W.C.	...	5
Fireplaces	...	33
Ranges and coppers removed	...	6
Sinks renewed	...	14
Sink waste pipes	...	5
Food stores provided	...	28
Internal redecorations	...	30
External redecorations	...	26
Drains cleared	...	11
Accumulations removed	...	2
Electric wiring renewed	...	2
Drains repaired	...	23
Other drainage work	...	4
Inspection chambers repaired	...	4
Water closets repaired	...	21
New pans provided	...	2
Water closets redecorated	...	14
Water supplies repaired	...	3

Abatement of Nuisances

Occupiers of premises frequently complain to the Health Department of defects of the structure which are giving rise to nuisance. In this connection the wide powers of the Public Health Act 1936, are found invaluable. Any complaint which is received in the department of conditions which may come within the loose definition of public health nuisance is investigated and, where appropriate, action is taken within the powers conferred on the Health Committee.

In 5 cases out of 257 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act.

After service of notice the Corporation is empowered to enter and do work if urgent work remains undone after a short specified period of time. In one case it was found necessary to execute the work in default.

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

Notification and prior approval of furnace installations

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, requires notifications to the Corporation of intention to install any furnace with a rated capacity in excess of 55,000 British Thermal units per hour. Furthermore this section requires new furnaces to be smokeless as far as practicable.

Forty-six formal notifications of intention to install furnaces were received during the year. The fact that plans and specifications may not be submitted does not relieve the department of the responsibility of ensuring that furnaces being installed are efficient, and it is necessary in all cases to investigate the circumstances as soon as plant is known to be installed and to carry out observations for a period afterwards. 27 of the furnaces submitted for approval were oil-fired, 8 by solid smokeless fuel and 11 furnaces fired by gas. The 46 boilers included hot water heating, steam raising and direct fired air heating. All the installations were formally approved.

So far as industry in Winchester is concerned, it would appear that the requirements to notify intention to install a new furnace is being conscientiously observed. It should be pointed out, however, that domestic installations of a capacity of 55,000 B.Th.U's and over, also require notification. The attention of the Builders Merchants and others is being constantly drawn to this point.

One of the duties of the department is the assessment of chimney heights. Whilst with very large installations, certain technical formulae are available to assist in the determining of chimney height, the majority of developments here comprise small installations and the heights had to be fixed having regard to local circumstances, such as the relative height of adjoining buildings, the size of the plant, type of fuel and so on. It has been interesting to see the result of past recommendations now that certain chimneys have been in operation for some little time, and to note that where an increase in height has been insisted upon, it appears to have been fully justified.

By arrangement with the City Engineer and with a view to minimising smoke emissions from new premises, all deposited plans relating to buildings of boilers of over 55,000 B.Th.U's are examined by the Health Department.

Complaints and Observations

Seven complaints were received during the year concerning the discharge of smoke, smuts, grit, fumes, etc., and in all, as a result of complaints and as a matter of routine, 19 observations on chimneys were carried out. It is pleasing to report that only 2 contraventions of Section 1 were noted, all these cases being successfully dealt with informally. Nuisance from smoke other than those due to dark smoke, are dealt with under Section 16 of the Act. These cover trouble arising from bonfires, the burning of rubbish and trade waste in the open, and where smoke is persistently a nuisance, is not smoke within the meaning of the Act. Six cases were dealt with under this particular section, and again informal steps were all that was required to abate the nuisance.

During the year the notification of the intention to install 46 new furnaces was received, and the details indicate the fuel usage:-

Fuel	Oil	Solid Fuel	Electricity	Gas
No. of furnaces	27	8	-	11

As with previous years, the trend towards the use of oil as compared with other fuels is clear. In considering oil fired installations, the practice continued of urging adoption of using a low sulphur content oil to reduce the atmospheric emission of oxides and sulphur.

Garden Refuse

Filling the neighbour's house with smoke from a garden bonfire is accepted as perfectly normal behaviour in modern suburban society. It is justified by slick phrases uttered by T.V. gardeners about the importance of garden hygiene. These gentry, occupying their vast acres, get no complaints from their neighbours.

The practice, too, has been sanctified by a Ministerial Circular. A document (Circular 28/60). It is suggested that local authorities tell householders "You will not be breaking the law if you burn garden refuse in the open, provided the smoke is not a nuisance to your neighbour".

It does not add that this miracle cannot even be performed in a 6-acre garden, and that the possessors of these follow the normal pattern of siting their bonfires on the periphery so as to give their neighbours the maximum inconvenience from the smoke.

For 35 ft. frontages, a garden bonfire is merely a form of punishment for the neighbours. Nevertheless, complaints which reach public health departments are rarely found to be due solely to burning garden refuse. The neighbours have usually quarrelled over deeper matters and complaint is an attempt to use the public health inspector as a stick to beat the one with the biggest bonfire.

A more firmly resented activity is the back yard burning of household refuse, which gives rise to complaints due to the obnoxious odours which accompany it. Such rubbish has been found to contain 32-407 lbs, per ton or 1.6 - 20.4. per cent of organic materials (phenols, aldehydes, methanol and hydrocarbons). In addition to this at least 20-40 lbs. per ton of particulate matter is made airborne.

There seems to be a genuine tolerance of garden refuse burning, probably because people themselves have garden bonfires and can see no other way of getting rid of their refuse. Open burning of domestic rubbish and the obnoxious odours which accompany it, however, is less easily accepted and more often the reason for a complaint being made to the health department.

Effluvium and Dust

Eight complaints have been investigated. These varied considerably as to nature of nuisance and the districts in which they were reported. Some complaints related to individual premises and after investigation were promptly dealt with, no further action, statutory or otherwise, being necessary.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The provisions of the Act are intended to ensure that animals are adequately housed and receive water, food, ventilation and warmth necessary to their well-being.

The Act also prohibits overcrowding, sale at too early an age and undue exposure to disease.

One licence was issued after inspection of premises by a public health inspector, and one licence was revoked when the premises closed down during the latter part of the year.

The legislation designed to control the booming trade in pet meat and protect the public health appears to be totally inadequate. There are two potentially dangerous types of imported meat - imported offal which had not been passed for human consumption in the slaughterhouse, and boneless horse meat contaminated with *Salmonellae*.

The first was ultimately destined to be sterilised in the process of canning and would finally become a safe and sound article of food for the dog or cat. The second, however, was intended to be sold raw to the public for feeding to pets and might or might not eventually be cooked.

But it would inevitably have been handled by many human beings, and have contaminated many utensils and surfaces, being consumed by the animal. Pet food was usually prepared in the kitchen, where the sink and draining board might become contaminated, and it was often stored in the domestic refrigerator or larder adjacent to human food.

It would be a reasonable conclusion, that all pets' meats should be sterilised before release into the channels of distribution.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one establishment in the City at which an "offensive trade" within the meaning of the term under the Public Health Act, 1936, is carried on. In addition to being scrap iron merchants, this business is concerned with the collection of putrescible animal matter. Accordingly, to obviate the development of conditions which could give rise to nuisance from offensive smells or breeding of flies, a close supervision was exercised, particularly during the warm weather.

Fourteen inspections were made and the requirements of the Department were met in each case without recourse to formal action.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Apart from caravans attached to Circuses and Pleasure Fairs which visited the City, one licence for the occupation of a caravan was issued during the year.

A total of 7 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to sites occupied by caravan dwellers trespassing on vacant land in the outskirts of the City. Since the provisions of Section 91 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have been rigidly enforced, however, there has been no serious threat to public health.

Indiscriminate camping near the navigational canal was again noted during the summer. Furthermore, some of the less desirable campers scatter their discarded refuse, such as empty cans, cartons and papers etc., in the undergrowth or in small heaps and if this activity continues to build up a distinct public health problem could arise.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No. of premises in district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	...	6
No. of inspections	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

Dysentery	...	1
Smallpox contact	...	3

Disinfections carried out as detailed below
after infectious disease -

Rooms and bedding	...	1
Library books	...	21
Parcels being sent abroad	...	2

Other disinfections carried out -

Flea infestation	...	2
Fly infestation	...	2

WATER SUPPLY

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes and wells in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical, are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwelling houses, institutions and business premises etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating the maintenance of a high standard of purity. In one case, however, sampling revealed contamination from a domestic storage tank. A direct supply from a rising main being subsequently installed.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains - (a) number of dwelling houses within statutory area of supply (including houses attached to shops) - 9330 . (b) population supplied from the public water mains - (1) direct to houses - 29,650; (2) by means of stand-pipes - none.

Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

A typical example of the report is given below:-

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Taste: Normal. Colour (Hazen Units) 5. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and bright. Turbidity: Nil. Microscopical Appearance: Light deposit of crystalline and precipitated chalk, and silica. No moving organisms.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction pH	7.1	Free Chlorine:
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	24	parts per million
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	0.016	" " "
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.008	" " "
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	Nil	" " "
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	3.6	" " "
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)		
Temporary	221	" " "
Permanent	39	" " "
Permanganate figure as O		
(4 hours, 80 deg.F.)	0.1	" " "

General Chemical Examination (cont'd)

Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	230	parts per million
Total Solids	318	" " "

MINERAL ANALYSIS in parts per million.

Calcium, as Ca	96.8	Carbonate, as CO ₃	138
Magnesium, as Mg	4.3	Chlorides, as Cl	14.5
Sodium as Na	7.5	Sulphates, as SO ₄	16.6
Iron	Absent	Nitrate, as NO ₃	15.9
Lead	Absent	Phosphate	Absent
Zinc	0.2	Fluoride	0.05
Copper	Absent	Detergent (Anionic)	Absent

Bacteriological Examination

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C. aerobically:	per ml.
Probably number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C	NIL per 100 ml.
" " " Bact. Coli (type 1) ...	NIL per 100 ml.

Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

Samples taken by the Water Department Untreated Water

101 samples taken at supply wells	8 coliform bacilli no faecal coli isolated
-----------------------------------	--

Treated Water

108 samples from No. 2 low level reservoir	100 samples - NIL 8 samples - coliform bacilli isolated. 108 NIL faecal coli
--	--

Distribution System

114 samples	102 samples NIL coliform bacilli 12 " 1 " " 114 " NIL faecal coli
-------------	---

Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological Examination of
the Water

Date 1964	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)	
21st January	Nil	Nil	19 Fordington Avenue
13th February	"	"	61/63 Stoney Lane
27th April	"	"	Weeke Community Centre
10th June	"	"	72 Parchment Street
6th July	"	"	H.M. Prison - Mess Kitchen
	5 (tank water)	"	" Reception Kitchen
	Nil	"	" Main Kitchen
	"	"	" Gatehouse Tap over sink
7th July	"	"	H.M. Prison - Reception Kitchen
10th July	"	"	81 Taplings Road
27th October	5	"	13a Jewry Street
28th October	Nil	"	154 High Street
30th December	"	"	20 Lynford Way

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH

WATER

There are ten swimming baths in use in the City, two owned by the Corporation, four owned by the County Council and the remaining four baths privately owned.

All baths were visited and apart from two which form part of the River Itchen, the water was sampled to ensure that the recommended standards of the Ministry of Health were observed. The pH value, free residual chlorine and bacterial content of samples, were found to be consistently satisfactory.

At eight baths the water is supplied from the Corporation mains, at three of these the water is continuously circulated. (with a 6 hour turnover), filtered and chlorinated, a "fill and empty" system with breakpoint chlorination being employed at five of the remaining baths.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER (cont'd)

A total of 44 water samples were taken from Swimming Baths during the years as follows:-

	No. of Baths	No. of samples taken	No. of samples satisfactory	No. of Samples in which Coli-form Bacilli Mac-Conkey or faecal coli. were isolated.
Public Baths	2	6	6	
County Schools	4	21	19	2
Special Schools	2	6	6	2
Private Schools	3	7	7	2
Total	11	44	38	6

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered

Meat	154 Tins	Butter	6 Tins
	15 lbs	Rice	1 Tin
Meat Paste	1 jar	Vermicelli	2 Pkts.
Kidneys	14 lbs	Cake Mix	1 Pkt.
1 Bovine liver	14 lbs	Biscuits	60 Pkts.
1 Ox liver	21 lbs	Jam	18 Tins
Chickens	44	Peanut Butter	5 Jars
Bacon	3 lbs	Custard Powder	3 Tins
Fruit	415 Tins	Sauce	1 Bottle
Vegetables	74 Tins	Soup	9 Tins
Fish	85 Tins	Coffee	3 Tins
	2 Stone, wet	Salt	2 Pkts.
	4 gallons of Mussells	Minerals	5 Bottles
	66 lbs of Lobsters	Cereals	2 Pkts.
Milk	19 Tins	Shredded Almonds	14 lbs.
Cheese	12 lbs	Onions	144 lbs.
	2 tins soft.		

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

First Impressions

The above Act having now been in force for six months, it is becoming clear how employers view this new legislation and what they are doing to meet its requirement.

If Winchester is any guide, the so-called national advertising campaign has had little effect. In this City there are approximately 750 premises which could be affected by the Act and it soon became apparent that there would not be a rush of registration forms. In an effort to achieve 100% registration, visits were made to all premises which had failed to register. A difficult pattern emerged from these visits regarding those which had complied and which had not.

Banks, insurance offices, multiple stores, cinemas, licensed premises belonging to brewers had all registered by the correct date. But a large number of local shopkeepers and offices had failed to do so.

The answers given, when asked why registration forms had not been completed, indicate the sort of reaction one obtains to a new piece of legislation from a large section of the general public.

Many of the food shops intimated that they had already been visited by the "Health people". They had obviously confused the Act with the Food Hygiene Regulations. A large number had never heard of the Act and had never seen the notices concerning registration posted throughout the town.

Some could not see why it was necessary to register, as they considered their premises to be quite adequate for their needs.

Even after these visits had taken place, the seriousness of failing to register did not seem to sink in, and further representations had to be made by the Town Clerk in order to make it clear that registration was an absolute necessity.

Explanation of the Act

When initial inspections began, it soon became evident that few employers, other than those previously mentioned, had given any consideration to the implementation of the Act. The Majority were generally ignorant of the requirements.

As these initial inspections obviously have to take the form of a general explanation of the Act, a letter is now sent out a few days before the inspection is due. This informs the employer that a visit in connection with the Act is to take place at a date and time specified.

This has proved to be a wise policy, as the employer himself is generally available and the visits have been well received. Many have indicated their gratitude for the help given. Subsequent visits are, of course, made without previous notice. It is possible to view the results of the first interview.

Similarity of Requirements.

There has proved to be a marked similarity in which will be required in a good number of cases. A high proportion have no hot running water. There will clearly be a sharp increase in the sales of electric and gas water-heaters (although in a number of instances we were asked if an electric kettle would satisfy the requirements.) Poor ventilation, particularly of shops, is another common defect. Difficulties have been met in conforming to the provisions concerning machinery; for example, whilst it may be practical to fix some form of guard on a machine, objection could be taken on the grounds of food hygiene. Very few thermometers; and, although most have some form of heating, it is difficult at present to assess its adequacy. There will clearly be some difference of opinion on the interpretation of what is "reasonably practical" when enforcing Section 6 (temperature) in certain premises.

Most employers are ignorant of the procedure to be adopted when an accident occurs. To bring this to everyone's notice the fact that all accidents involving the loss of three or more days' employment are recorded is mentioned in the official inspection report.

The new legislation has already involved the public health inspectors in a great deal of extra work, both administrative and technical, meanwhile, it is encouraging to know how valuable this work is and what an important contribution it will make to the conditions of employment to many of the office and shop workers in the City.

FOOD HYGIENE

Registration of Food Premises

The summer months inevitably bring an increase in gastro-intestinal disorders of varying degrees of seriousness.

This is the time of the year when the careless food handler and the back street shop and snack bar are most lethal.

The Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations made thereunder, contain extensive provisions for ensuring that premises in which people are engaged in food handling are properly constructed and maintained; that the equipment is suitable and that hygienic practices and cleanliness are observed.

There is, however, no machinery for ensuring that local authorities know of the opening of a food business, and some time may well elapse before a new establishment come to their notice.

This is particular the case with staff canteens, coffee bars and clubs. It is precisely these premises which often present the biggest food hygiene risk. It is considered that ideally local authorities should have early notice of any proposal to open a food business, so that they may advise on the suitability of the premises and on any work required.

It is considered that compulsory registration of all food premises would resolve this problem to some extent.

Use of New Materials.

Recently we completed a survey of food premises in the City. This was deliberately undertaken in the shortest possible time-span to enable broad conclusions to be drawn.

The results, would I feel, find an echo elsewhere. They provide an excellent check on how far regular and tenacious application of the Food Hygiene Regulations has succeeded in meeting the problems they were designed to overcome.

There is much to report on the credit side. Most premises were found to be in good repair, with basic equipment installed. There are many instances of complete modernisation. But there still remain many of the intransigent problems born of limits of space, particularly in the smaller cafes and general shops.

Considerable use has been made of new materials which admit of ready cleansing and are impermeable. Refrigeration in some form or another is now commonplace, though the manner in which these facilities are used raises doubts.

The enormously improved and extended packaging of foodstuffs has contributed much to lessen risks of contamination.

When it comes to the expendable items of equipment, the picture is not so generally rosy. In too many cases nail brushes, soap and towels are missing. First aid kits were found lacking essentials.

These important items were quickly renewed on request, but one wonders why official action should have been necessary. Surely staffs should bring pressures of their own on managements in these circumstances.

Can it be that there is still no real appreciation why they were provided in the first place?

Clearly the human element is the factor which must cause the greatest concern. This varied considerably at management level. There are still, thank goodness some firms which seem to balance the economics of their business without detriment to hygiene necessities.

In their cases the argument concerning compulsory registration seems academic, and there could be a temptation to regard regular inspections as superfluous.

Our survey reports, however, when compared with results of previous visits, show clearly it is unwise to take too much for granted.

Rises and falls in standards have been directly attributable to changes in managers or management policy. When the economic screw is being applied, hygiene expenses are often the first cut.

In this department, it has long been the practice to start food premises inspections with a detailed questioning as to cleansing routines - who does what, and when? Is there a recognised cleansing staff with other duties as time allows? Are modern cleansing aids available?

The answers can be illuminating, and give one an indication of how the premises are conducted beyond the actual time of inspection.

Nowadays cries from the heart as to the poor quality of staff available are commonplace. These are sometimes justified, no doubt, but never when working conditions are bad and modern aids not provided.

Generally the survey showed up well on the protective clothing provision. Food handling techniques, however, varied from excellent to irresponsible. Warnings regarding smoking were needed in very few instances, but there has been a considerable improvement in this regard.

There is a school of thought which considers the time has come when the courts should be resorted to much more frequently if any real further progress is to be attained. Another retains its faith that only steady and continuous food hygiene education will get lasting results.

Have I changed my mind on the value of registration? Not entirely. There are solid advantages to be gained by getting in at the start of operations when food business are setting up anew. But I must agree that the regulations have brought many solid gains.

The human element will ensure that our task is never ending.

Smoking in Open-Food Self Service Stores.

With the advent of more large self-service grocery stores it seems increasingly more difficult for the shop-keepers and managers to maintain full control over hygiene in shops.

It is well known that the employees in food shops are not allowed to smoke or use tobacco in any form. This is primarily to minimise the risk of contaminating food with infections transferred from mouths, noses, etc and secondly to prevent ash and cigarette ends from coming into contact with food.

Difficulty in staffing and the need for increased efficiency necessitated the change to self-service and this, to some extent, has negated the above precaution. Fortunately, with the self-service shop has come better wrapping and pre-packing and most of the large stores sell cooked meats and other open commodities from a counter where a customer has to be served by an assistant.

But there are still shops where customers served themselves to open foods. Is it not time that the customer, too, should conform to this simple hygienic requirement not to be allowed by statute to smoke in any food shop.

A statute of this kind should not raise major complications, as cafes and restaurants could be granted exemption to cater for customers who regard a cigarette as the "rounding off" of an enjoyed meal. This smoking could easily be confined to when the customers are at table.

A number of enlightened chain stores have already introduced this measure, but to date, they can only request customers to comply. The time has now come to make this mandatory in all food premises of every type.

Extraneous Matter in Food.

During the twelve months under review, the following complaints were received concerning extraneous matter, odours or taints found in food:-

1)	Bread	Contained vegetable oil
2)	Milk	Tasted peculiar
3)	Biscuits	Contained fibrous substance
4)	Easter Eggs	Infested with beetles
5)	Corned beef	Discoloured when opened
6)	Bread	Contained foreign matter
7)	Bread	Contained foreign matter
8)	Tinned Meat	Contained fibrous substance
9)	Milk Bottle	In a dirty condition
10)	Bread	Containing piece of metal
11)	Salad Cream	Out of condition
12)	Bacon	Infested with maggots
13)	Bread	In mouldy condition
14)	Meat	Allegedly tainted.

Extraneous Matter in Food (Cont'd)

15)	Bread roll	Contained string
16)	Tinned Salmon	Alleged to contain glass
17)	Bread	Contained dead beetle
18)	Bread	In a mouldy condition
19)	Milk	Contained unknown dirt
20)	Slab Cake	In mouldy condition
21)	Milk	Contained string
22)	Weetabix	Containing brown substance
23)	Cheese	Not of quality demanded
24)	Milk	Not of quality demanded
25)	Wedding Cake	In mouldy condition
26)	Milk	Alleged dirty container
27)	Milk	Alleged dirty container
28)	Tinned Peas	Containing a snail
29)	Bread	Contained foreign matter
30)	Bacon	Alleged to be out of condition
31)	Pea Fritter	Contained stone

Legal Proceedings

- 1) Stone in Pea Fritter - retailer fined £10 with £5 costs.

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, etc.

The number of inspections made in connection with food premises during 1964 totalled 1845.

Bacteriological sampling of milk etc.	...	37
Bakehouses	...	3
Butchers' shops	...	47
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	...	87
Dairies and Milkshops	...	62
Examination of food stuffs	...	84
Food and Drug sampling	...	100
Preserved food premises	...	46
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	18
Fried Fish Shops	...	10
Fruiterers and Green grocers	...	19
Grocery and Provisions	...	359
Ice Cream Sampling	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	6
Slaughterhouses	...	763
Water Sampling	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	114
Licensed Premises	...	16
Consumer Complaints	...	48

1845

Details of Improvements effected during the year:-

Rooms cleansed	3
Ventilation improved	-
Surfaces overhauled	1
New sinks installed	-
Equipment renewed	1
Wash-hand basings provided	2
Refuse bins provided	3
General standard of hygiene improved	5
	15

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity			Remarks
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total	
Milk	15	5	20				
Skimmed Milk		1	1				
Double Cream		3	3				
Butter		2	2				
Lard		2	2				
Sausages		8	8				
Cornflour		2	2				
Cereals		4	4				
Dried Soup		3	3				
Tinned Vegetables		3	3				
Malt Vinegar		4	4				
Beer		3	3				
Fruit Juices		3	3				
Tinned Fruit		4	4				
Almond Marzipan		3	3				
Ground Almond		2	2				
Mincemeat		3	3				
Lettuce		4	4				
Tomatoes		2	2				
Apples		2	2				
Jellies		2	2				
Instant Coffee		5	5				
Custard Powder		2	2				
Cream of Magnesia		2	2				
Bismuth Tabs		2	2				
Cough Linctus		2	2				
Cough Syrup		1	1				
Rose Hip Syrup		2	2				
Anthisan Cream		1	1				
Histostab Cream		1	1				
Sun-tan lotion							
	15	85	100				

Of the 100 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis none were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.

Foreign Bodies in Foodstuffs

The thought has often occurred to me - Should the Council prosecute every time a foreign body is found in bread or other foodstuffs?

Of course, some authorities have the settled policy of not prosecuting. No good is done, they say, by taking the manufacturers to court; they are just as anxious as we are to avoid these lapses which are in any cases a minute proportion of the total product and "you won't make them any fewer by imposing fines."

The merits of this argument are easy to see, especially if you are a manufacturer. I am sure that food companies would give a substantial sum to charity if they could be rid of this headache and they devote much thought to solving the problem.

It is possible, however, that a large part of the concern that exists is kept alive by knowledge of the legal consequences, and that it is the management's concern which produces the spur to the testing out of ingenious new methods of prevention and strict enforcement of care and cleanliness among working staffs.

If it became generally accepted that the local authority does not prosecute in such cases there would be a marked relaxation by some firms.

Experience indicates that a sound approach to the foreign body prosecution is based on three factors:

1. Does the evidence clearly implicate the manufacturer?
2. Is the foreign body objectionable?
3. Is there some evidence of negligence?

There is no doubt that "factor one" should be placed first on the list, not because it ranks highest on the merits, but because it is decisive in the eye of the Food and Drugs Act whatever the merits. But as someone once said when referring to a home-made maxim "if you can't prove it don't bring it merely because you can prove it."

Food Poisoning

It is gratifying to report that it was not necessary during the year, for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out any general investigation in connection with Food Poisoning in the City.

During several weeks in the summer, however, as the press recorded the number of typhoid cases in another part of the country, the Public Health Inspectors, after a concentrated search on the shops. Hotels, Schools. Canteens. etc., withdrew from sale 85 tins of canned beef which had been produced at establishment 1A in the Argentine.

It was then that the general public became briefly aware of the necessity for food control.

Public Health Department staff and members of Public Health Committees are still aware that the struggle for safe food cannot be won in a single campaign during a brief period of public indignation. There must be, and is continual vigilance against the ignorance and carelessness which is still so prevalent among food handlers.

In considering hygiene generally, there is a serious danger of over emphasising bacteriological aspects, and overlooking the fact that generally they were dealing with honest-to-goodness cleanliness in its broadest sense.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES SECTION 16 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

One "Certificate of Registration" was granted by the council during 1964, for the sale and storage of ice cream and the pickling of meat by brining. The total number of premises now registered under the Act for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods is 35.

SHOPS ACT

With the exception of the provisions regarding hours of closing and employment of young persons which are dealt with by a part-time officer, the whole of the Shops Act, 1950 is administered by the Department.

Forty-one shops in the City area were inspected during the first eight months of the year in connection with the retail distributive trade as prescribed by the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. (part 2 of the Shops Act 1950 being repealed by the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act) in August 1964.

These duties include the periodical inspection and recording of the necessary particulars of all shops and places where retail trade is carried on, certain wholesale establishments and warehouses. Inspections to ascertain that a suitable standard is provided and maintained regarding sanitary accommodation and washing facilities: ventilation, temperature and lighting, facilities for the taking of meals and the provision of seating accommodation for female assistants.

Several defects and contraventions were discovered and referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally.

Details of improvements effected during the year are as follows:

Heating improved	3
W.C. Compartments cleansed	3
Wash rooms cleansed	5

SHOPS ACT (Cont'd)

Artificial lighting installed in	
W.C. Compartments.	6
Flushing apparatus repaired	6
Defective tap renewed	2
Hot water required	1
Other defects	2

In order that newly constructed shop premises shall conform with the requirements of the Shops Act, the City Engineer forwards plans of proposed shops to the Health Department for observation before the plans are approved.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection arrangements at the Winnall Abattoir continued as usual on a rota basis of weekly duty (approximately 1 in 3) for each inspector, so allowing a break in normal district work.

Hours of slaughter are regular each day, commencing at 7.0 p.m. and continuing until at least 5.30 p.m. and quite often until 6.30 p.m. or 7 p.m. Thus over the twelve months, it has been necessary, as a result of increasing through-put to work long and exacting hours, necessitating 426 hours overtime, (an increase of 123 hours over 1963), including Saturday duty.

The staff at the Abattoir work harmoniously with all Inspectors of the Department which is a great help. We are also grateful for the co-operation of the Ministry Divisional Veterinary Officer, Mr. Smith, and his colleagues.

Public Health Laboratory staff at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital continue to help by the examination of morbid specimens and for this we are most thankful. It is gratifying to report that as in past years 100% meat inspection has been maintained, despite increased pressure of duties.

Hours Worked

	<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total hours</u>
1964	1763	426	2189
1963	1499 $\frac{1}{2}$	303	1802 $\frac{1}{2}$
1962	1385	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	1597 $\frac{1}{2}$
1961	1033	284	1317
1960	829	323	1152
1959	497	331	828

Hours:

Hours Worked (cont'd)

		<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total hours</u>
	1964	542	221	763
	1963	533	125	658
	1962	555	95	650
<u>Visits</u>	1961	516	162	678
<u>Made</u>	1960	347	183	530
	1959	357	193	550

Cysticercus Bovis

Five cases of this condition (tape worm cysts), were observed during the year. This is a slight reduction on the previous year. Of the five presumptive cases all were confirmed as viable. In two cases cheek muscles were involved and in three the muscles of the heart. All animals concerned had been referred for cold storage precautions at Southampton.

Liver Fluke (Fascioliasis)

There was a 11% increase in the incidence of this parasitic condition in livers which caused considerable economic loss to butchers.

Hydatid Cysts (Echinococcus)

Nineteen cases of this condition (bladder-worm stage of a small tapeworm, the ova of which finds a habitat in the intestine of the dog) were observed in 16 cattle, 1 sheep and 1 pig.

Virus Pneumonia in Pigs

This necessitated the condemnation of 4,020 lungs (23%) from pigs. Research has established the existence of this virus but an animal invaded shows very few symptoms. A pig suffering from this type of pneumonia does not thrive well and the food conversion efficiency is poor. In other words the animals have to be fed for a longer period of time to attain any set weight. Breeding sows may harbour the virus and transmit the infection to litters. To control this disease it should be economically advantageous to breed from virus pneumonia-free stock and so gradually eliminate the disease.

Tuberculosis

The reduction of the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle from 50% to nearly 1% since 1957 is the culmination of work that has been going on steadily for the past 30 years or more. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, through the Veterinary Profession, Farming Industry and indirectly through the policy of the Milk Marketing Board have been making steady progress towards eradication of tuberculosis. There will still be local pockets of infection to be weeded out but the worst is now over. When the slaughter of all reactors to the tuberculin test is complete the identification of tuberculosis in the Abattoir will be a rare occurrence.

Meat Fresheners

Reasons for the ban on the use of powders to freshen the appearance of raw unprocessed meat in shops are given by the Ministry of Health.

Although not dangerous if used in proper proportions, these powders were regarded as "a deceitful practice" by the Food Standards Committee. They were banned in January 1964.

It has been known that powders containing nicotinic acid or its salts and ascorbic acid has been in use in Britain for at least five years without any reported ill-effects. Then suddenly a series of accidents occurred.

It was possible that the reason for this was that an extensive advertising campaign in this country led to an increased use of a stronger formula by family butchers during the year.

One report concerning seven cases of nicotinic acid poisoning following the consumption of minced meat which when looked into revealed that the meat consumed contained 5 mg. ascorbic acid and 11 mg. nicotinic acid per 100g of meat.

The firm producing this powder was visited by a representative of the local public health department, and subsequent analysis of the powder showed it to contain only 3.2 per cent nicotinic acid and 7.7 per cent ascorbic acid, indicating that additional additives had been used between the time it left the factory to reaching the consumer.

Poultry Inspection

Poultry intended for human consumption is subject to inspection when deposited for sale in the same way as meat from other food animals, but whereas there are regulations and licensing controls relating to the slaughter of food animals, no such legislation exists in the case of poultry. Bearing in mind that the avenues of supply are innumerable and that retailers can buy from many sources, any such legislation would be difficult to enforce.

Poultry suffer from a bewildering array of diseases. The study of their pathology is a formidable task, but the public health inspector finds many parallels with meat pathology and finds no difficulty in recognising and diagnosing most of the abnormal conditions he encounters. Fortunately, only a very limited number of poultry diseases are transmissible to man and fewer still are of serious public health importance. Nevertheless, the inspection of poultry requires, in direction if not in actual performance, the expert knowledge and the balanced judgment which the public health inspector is trained to bring to his food inspection work.

In this connection regular visits are paid to the poultry packing station at Winnall to check on the work of their "spotters"; to inspect any detained birds; to collect swabs and specimens for pathological examination; to determine any questions with the management and if necessary certify condemnation.

I have omitted to mention any routine ante-mortem inspection, because I do not think it practical or necessary. The most I would suggest is that the management be encouraged to cull any obviously abnormal live birds for processing in batches, when they could receive special attention.

Although this plant is capable of dealing with 800 uneviscerated birds per hour, the existing refrigerated space has restricted the processing rate to 5000 - 6000 birds per week. Removal of waste products such as manure, feathers and inedible offal is frequent and regular. They are organic in character and highly nitrogenous; apart from the feathers which find a ready sale, the wastes are mainly used for conversion into fertilisers.

Summing up in a sentence, the successful operation of a poultry station such as the factory at Winnall is:- Speed and strict hygiene in every stage.

Ritual Slaughtering

A number of animals were slaughtered during the year under the Muslim and Jewish ritual methods. The details of slaughter in each case varying with the schools of law.

General Statistics

(a) Number of Animals Slaughters and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964	3,995	3,321	6,992	17,261	31,569
1963	4,234	4,103	6,483	16,566	31,386
1962	4,117	4,654	5,413	16,955	31,139
1961	4,108	4,626	5,119	16,173	30,026
1960	3,469	3,275	4,680	13,342	24,766
1959	1,821	1,249	3,362	9,181	15,613
1958	1,068	1,081	1,523	6,214	9,886

(b) Estimated Weight of Carcasses and Offal Inspected

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Routine Slaughter	1964	2,305	10	0	20
	1963	2,327	19	3	8
	1962	2,330	7	2	20
	1961	2,241	3	2	8
	1960	1,846	7	1	26
	1959	1,037	14	1	0
	1958	650	13	2	8
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1964	4	17	1	8
	1963	15	11	2	12
	1962	2	5	3	26
	1961	6	12	1	8
	1960	32	2	3	12
	1959	24	9	2	0
	1958	29	0	1	12
Total	1964	2,309	7	2	0
	1963	2,343	11	1	20
	1962	2,332	13	2	18
	1961	2,247	15	3	16
	1960	1,878	10	1	10
	1959	1,062	3	3	0
	1958	679	13	3	20

(c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcases and Offal Condemned

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>%</u>
Routine Slaughter	1964	30	11	3	21	1.32
	1963	30	10	1	8	1.28
	1962	36	16	3	18	1.56
	1961	33	16	2	27	1.50
	1960	18	3	1	23	0.97
	1959	6	0	3	10	0.57
	1958	4	17	1	24	0.72
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1964	0	8	1	20	0.02
	1963	0	7	3	14	0.02
	1962	0	16	2	13	0.03
	1961	0	4	1	9	0.01
	1960	1	10	3	9	0.08
	1959	1	19	1	26	0.18
	1958	2	16	0	21	0.35
Total	1964	31	0	1	13	1.34
	1963	30	18	0	22	1.30
	1962	37	13	2	3	1.60
	1961	34	1	0	8	1.50
	1960	19	14	1	4	1.05
	1959	8	0	1	8	0.75
	1958	7	13	2	17	1.13

(d) Tuberculosis

The pronounced fall in the occurrence of Tuberculosis in routine meat inspection, is emphasized by the fact that during 1964 only 0.17% of animals inspected were found to be affected as against 32.12% in 1950.

(e) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemned from Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders

Expressed as a percentage of the total meat and offal condemned:-

1964 - 1.4%
 1963 - 1.3%
 1962 - 2.2%
 1961 - .6%
 1960 - 8%
 1959 - 25%
 1958 - 37%

(e) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemed from Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders (Cont)

These figures form a silent acclamation of the effect of the "Tuberculosis" (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950 and the "Tuberculosis" (Southern England Eradication Areas) Order 1957, on this one time cause of wholesale condemnation.

The gradual extermination of Tuberculosis in cattle seems to have had a pronounced effect on its occurrence in pigs, viz -

1950	332	slaughtered and	8.0%	infected
1955	11,556	"	"	0.89%
1961	16,174	"	"	0.71%
1962	16,955	"	"	0.63%
1963	16,566	"	"	0.44%
1964	17,261	"	"	0.25%

TUBERCULOSIS

(f) Numbers of animals slaughtered and numbers found infected (differentiating between those killed at routine slaughter and those slaughtered under notice by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

	Year	Cows		Heifers		Bullocks		Bulls		Calves		Swine	
		No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive
Routine Slaughter	1964	1979	Nil	1060	Nil	918	Nil	20	Nil	3320	Nil	17261	.25
	1963	1790	0.06	1242	Nil	1120	Nil	24	Nil	4102	Nil	16566	.44
	1962	1728	Nil	1219	Nil	1137	Nil	16	Nil	4654	Nil	16955	.63
	1961	1299	.69	1319	Nil	1434	Nil	24	Nil	4730	Nil	16174	.71
	1960	1352	.30	1030	Nil	945	Nil	22	Nil	3274	Nil	13342	.71
	1959	755	.13	589	Nil	383	.52	5	20	1245	Nil	9181	1.04
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1964	16	56.25	1	100	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil		
	1963	56	59.93	1	Nil	1	Nil	-	-	1	Nil		
	1962	68	47.06	7	28.28	9	11.11	1	100	5	Nil		
	1961	20	45	2	100	3	Nil	-	-	-	-		
	1960	63	61.9	44	50	13	53.84	-	-	1	Nil		
	1959	75	92	10	100	6	83.33	-	-	4	100		

TUBERCULOSIS (Cont)

Extent of Infection

		Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
Routine Slaughter	Generalised	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	3
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	2	-	-	-	-	1
		1960	-	-	-	-	-	1
		1959	-	-	2	1	-	-
	Localised	1964	-	-	-	-	-	44
		1963	1	-	-	-	-	70
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	106
		1961	7	-	-	-	-	114
		1960	4	-	-	-	-	82
		1959	1	-	-	-	-	96
By Notice M.A.F.F.	Generalised	1964	1	-	-	-	-	-
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	1	-	-	1	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1960	5	2	-	-	-	-
		1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Localised	1964	8	1	-	-	-	-
		1963	33	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	31	2	1	-	-	-
		1961	9	2	-	-	-	-
		1960	34	20	7	-	-	-
		1959	69	10	5	-	4	-

MEAT CONDEMNED

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases and Organs</u>				
Pathological Emaciation	9	-	6	6
Septic Pericarditis	4	1	-	4
Septic Peritonitis	3	1	1	2
Septic Pneumonia	5	-	-	10
Gangrene	-	-	1	3
Pyæmia	2	-	-	10
Found Dead	-	2	1	1
Carried Forward	23	4	9	36

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases and Organs (Cont)</u>				
Brought forward	23	4	9	36
Fever	2	5	1	2
Fever & Bruising	1	1	-	3
Fever & Emaciation	1	-	2	2
Multiple Tumours	3	-	-	3
Fever & Oedema	1	-	-	-
Dropsy & Anaemia	6	-	10	-
Septicaemia	1	1	-	1
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Septic Metritis	-	-	2	-
Immature	-	3	1	-
Bruising	1	1	-	1
Generalised Actinobacillosis	1	1	-	-
Septic Pleurisy	-	-	2	4
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	2
Total	41	16	27	54
<u>Heads and Tongues</u>				
Cysticercus Bovis	5	-	-	-
Abscess	4	-	1	19
Actinobacillosis	15	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	3	-	-	44
Total	27	-	1	63
<u>Livers</u>				
Pyæmia	77	1	-	-
Fascioliasis	250	1	376	-
Telangiectasis	317	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	29	-	1	18
Hydatid Cysts	16	-	2	1
Fatty Change	13	3	11	-
Peritonitis	11	-	-	160
Cloudy Swelling	1	1	-	-
Abscess	19	5	-	-
Congestion	1	-	2	1
Necrosis	1	-	-	-
Milk Spot	-	-	-	670
Total	735	11	392	850

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Lungs</u>				
Abscess	7	-	-	-
Pneumonia	108	47	644	4020
Hydatid Cysts	16	-	1	-
Pleurisy	101	4	8	460
Emphysema	33	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	8	-	-	-
Melanosis	1	2	-	-
Congestion	1	1	-	2
Actinobacillosis	1	-	-	-
Muellaris Capillaris	-	-	462	-
Fascioliasis	4	-	1	-
Total	280	54	1116	4482
<u>Hearts</u>				
Pericarditis	6	4	6	568
Abscess	1	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	6	-	-	-
Endocarditis	1	-	-	-
Hydatid Cysts	-	1	-	-
Cysticercus Ovis	-	-	8	-
Total	14	5	14	568
<u>Part Carcases</u>				
Abscess	440 lbs.	-	53 lbs.	103 lbs.
Bruising	919 lbs.	119 lbs.	5 lbs.	326 lbs.
Total	1359 lbs.	119 lbs.	58 lbs.	429 lbs.
<u>Spleen</u>				
Cloudy Swelling	1	-	-	-
Ruptured	1	1	-	-
Peritonitis	2	-	-	-
Total	4	1	-	-

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Fatty Change	3	-	-	-
Hydatid Cysts	15	-	-	21
Nephritis	13	-	-	15
Inflammation	2	-	-	3
Abscess	2	-	-	2
Pyelonephritis	1	-	-	-
Cloudy Swelling	2	-	-	-
Petichael Haemorrhages	-	-	-	2
Hydronephrosis	-	-	-	4
Total	38	-	-	47
<u>Guts</u>				
Peritonitis	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Johnes Disease	5	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-	2
<u>Udder</u>				
Mastitis	9	-	-	-
Abscess	6	-	-	-
Total	15	-	-	-

Foods Judged as Unfit

It is emphasized that condemned meat is not sold or used for human consumption in any form. Some of the meat, however, is utilised by a zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilizers, bone meal etc. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

Hygiene of Meat Transport

Attention was again directed to the handling of meat in transit to the retail butchery premises, not only from Winnall Abattoir, but also from other sources. Frequent observation is kept on the vehicles used and inspection has revealed little cause for complaint as far as cleanliness is concerned. Protective clothing used by personnel engaged in carrying of meat was also given attention, and it was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE

In all cases where tuberculous pigs and calves can be traced to the farms on which they have been reared, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed and given details of the sites of infections revealed on post-mortem examination.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

To reduce the risk of spreading foot and mouth disease and other animal diseases, the Gowers Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease recommended that, with the exception of Local Authorities, collectors of substantial waste food should be licensed. Effect has been given to this recommendation by the Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Raw or imperfectly cooked scraps and trimmings from infected carcasses and offal present the greatest danger, for it has long been known that the virus of foot and mouth disease can remain alive in bone marrow for over two months at temperatures normally used in the meat trade.

It is also known that in chilled and frozen liver, kidneys and lymph nodes, the foot and mouth virus can survive from four to five months.

The virus of fowl pest is known to remain active for at least six months in frozen carcasses.

The menace of meat trimmings and raw scraps is obvious. Any fault in the swill feeders process may endanger not only his own stock, but perhaps the whole of the neighbourhood.

The Order provides that, in general, every collector of waste foods must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or re-distributing it for feeding purposes.

In accordance with the terms of the Order, inspection of the plant and equipment at each of the existing 9 premises was carried out. In five cases it was found necessary to serve notices requiring repair and cleansing of the premises.

MILK SUPPLY

Licences in force during 1964

Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences	...	3
Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	...	1

MILK SUPPLY (Cont)

Premises Registered

Dairies	...	3
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	...	39

No. of Cowkeepers on register

85 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN WINCHESTER

Description	Daily consumption in gallons	Percentage of whole
Pasteurised T.T.	3403	80.11
Channel Island T.T.	632	14.88
Homogenised	176	4.14
Sterilised	37	0.87
Total	4248	100.00

Average daily consumption of milk in pints
per day per head of population

- 1.12 pints

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in
gallons per day

- 50 gallons
(Farm Bottled T.T.)

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR GOOD KEEPING QUALITY AND FOR EVIDENCE OF ADEQUATE PASTEURISATION OR STERILISATION

Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests:-

	Non-Descript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Pasteurised Milk
Total No. Taken	-	-	37
No. Satisfactory	-	-	36
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	1
Percentage Unsatis- factory	-	-	2.7

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested</u> <u>(Pasteurised) Milk</u>
Total No. taken	37	-
No. Satisfactory	36	-
No. Unsatisfactory	1	-

In addition to the above tests, two samples of milk were examined for the presence of brucella abortus and brucella melitensis. The organisms of the latter is a serious matter and necessitates the slaughter of the affected animals. Brucella abortus, although not so serious as melitensis, can cause undulant fever in man.

The presence of brucella abortus on a farm is an economic drawback for the farmer in addition to its effect on the milk supply. The cows are liable to lose their calves before the completion of the gestation period. Much research work has been carried out on the problem and chemical injections have been produced to control this condition in young animals. Investigations are proceeding and it is hoped to rid our milk herds of this condition in time. In each case the samples proved negative.

ICE CREAM

The application of the Food Hygiene Regulation has helped to secure improvement in the equipment and vehicles used for the sale of ice cream. All vehicles operating in Winchester now carry supplies of hot water, together with facilities for the vendor to secure cleanliness.

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Samples Taken	Total	Methylene Blue De-colourisation Test		Ministry of Health Provincial Grades			
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
Ice Cream	6	5	1	5	-	-	-

The number of premises newly registered for the sale of ice cream during the year was three, bringing the total number for such premises now on the register to 145.

Registrations for the sale of ice cream during recent years have been mainly of premises equipped with totally enclosed, automatic, cabinet refrigerators and selling this commodity in sealed packets only. Shops no longer use the open ice tub.

Regular visits of inspection made to ice cream premises have found the general standard of cleanliness to be good and in no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of dirty premises or equipment.

There was no case of infection reported to the Department during the year which could be traced to eating ice cream. Of the samples taken for bacteriological report, 5 were placed in Grade 1 and were therefore satisfactory and 1 on Grade 3. With regard to the latter sample, judgment is based on a series of samples taken over a six-monthly period, owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	153	129	11	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	2	4	-	-
TOTAL	169	145	11	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	11	-	-	-

Outworkers

The employment of outworkers in specified classes of work is supervised by the Public Health Inspectors operating under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Factories Act. These provisions relate to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises and to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease by articles made by outworkers.

There are 21 outworkers on the register, 9 being resident in the City. 7 firms in Winchester employ a total of 18 outworkers, 3 outworkers resident in the City are employed by firms outside. In every case the work is associated with the clothing trade.

9 inspections of houses in which outwork is carried out were made under the provisions of the Factories Act and Public Health Act. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

Other matters

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with 10

Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year -

Hospital Pest Control

Almost four years ago the Health Committee agreed to undertake pest control in the hospitals, institutions, nurses homes and offices of the hospital management committee in this area. The job was approached with diffidence since there were no thoughts that an easy task was ahead. In fact, knowing that these particular infestations had a flying start in terms of years and were well entrenched, I knew it would be a difficult task.

Rat and mice infestations did not give much trouble. Rats in the grounds and gardeners sheds and mice in ward kitchens, and nurses homes succumbed to the usual methods of treatment.

Infestations of Ants (Black Ant and Pharaoh's Ant) and cockroaches were to give the most trouble. The Pharaohs Ants being the most resistant to treatment.

The cockroaches were of the steam fly or German cockroach type, pale brown in colour and about half an inch long. Their period of greatest activity is shortly after dark and just before dawn. They live in warm, damp places.

It was known that normal control required liquid and dust insecticides which would contain pyrethrin or lethane for quick knock down, combined with a slow acting long residual insecticide such as D.D.T., Chlordane, Sodium Fluoride or gamma B.H.C. (Lindane).

Hospital Pest Control (Cont)

The quick knock down material acts as an irritant and brings the cockroaches out of their harbourages to pick up lethal doses of slow acting insecticides. Initial surveys of the largest hospital showed that the basement hospital kitchen and the kitchens attached to the sisters' and nurses' dining rooms were the main centres of infestation.

The sources of entry were the ducts carrying pipes from ward to ward and block to block and food trolleys taken from the kitchen to all parts of the hospital.

The choice of insecticide needed great care. Those which had an unpleasant smell could not be used and those insecticide liquids which had a Kerosene base were unsafe to use in places such as laboratories and kitchens because of the fire risk. In turn D.D.T., Pyrethrin and Dieldrin were all used in one form or another.

Treatment of the main kitchens could only take place in the late afternoon on one day a week after the main meals had been prepared.

Areas around all cupboards and other fixtures, bases of solid cookers, cooker flues, ventilation shafts, lift shafts, architraves etc. of door and window openings, behind loose or defective tiles in the kitchen were treated together with ancillary stores, passages, ducts and pipe lines.

Re-treatment was carried out at intervals of 2-3 months. In treating the larger pipe-carrying ducts, with which the hospital is honeycombed, use was made of the air currents in the ducts. By injecting insecticidal dusts into the ducts by means of a pressure dust blower, a long drift of powder was obtained.

It was not unusual to find that ventilator or access gratings, connected with the ducts, which once opened into the external air, now opened into some covered part of the hospital; powder drifts caused some uncomfortable moments.

The treatment of food trolleys and laundry baskets with slow acting long residual insecticide became a routine measure.

One would have hoped to say, that after four years treatment, the cockroach infestation had disappeared. But this is not so. Whilst its spread has been stopped and its intensity reduced, sporadic appearances are still reported.

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural	
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
I	Number of properties in Local Authority's District	46	9269	1744	11059	40
II	Number of properties inspected as a result of -					
	(a) Notification	25	332	62	419	1
	(b) Survey under the Act	23	5971	1124	7119	39
	(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	4	21	3	28	-
III	Total inspect- ions carried out including re-inspections	241	5806	1553	7600	233
IV	Number of Properties inspected under Sect. II which were found to be infested by:-					
	(a) Rats					
	(Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	29	668	168	865	36
	(b) Mice					
	(Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	14	263	57	334	2

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural	
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
V	Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	43	931	225	1199	38
VI	Total treatments carried out includ- ing retreatments	114	2267	701	3092	112
VII	Number of notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	7	5	12	-
VIII	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
IX	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	58	-	-	-

Poison used - Z.P. - Bread Rusk and Warfarin

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year

A total of 1481 premises were inspected during the year when 330 treatments, either partial or complete were carried out.

Partial treatments consisted of test baiting on premises where evidence of rodent activities were found. Where baits showed a "no take" the treatments were discontinued.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants. Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 10 in all were treated.

Sewer Treatment

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a) Manholes lifted	213
(b) Number of manholes baited	213
(c) Number of manholes showing prebait take	13
(d) Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	3
(e) Scheme of baiting used Consecutive days (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th and 8th days)	
(f) Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in (b) above	32

During the year 394 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises not previously known by the Department to have been infested. This represents an increase of 11% on the number received during 1963.

Extermination by Private Operating Companies

Rodent destructive measures continue to be carried out by private operating companies and other individuals on a contract basis with owners and occupiers.

It is not obligatory nor customary for such operators to notify the Department when their services are being used and generally, unless ascertained in the course of a survey, the Department is not informed of their activities.

INCOME

The work of disinfestation and rodent control during 1964 realised £443 13s. 8d. This figure being £76 12s. 11d. more than the previous year.

Rodent Control Contracts	£361	10s.	0d.
Rodent Control Complaints	£41	11s.	5d.
Wasps and other Insects	£40	12s.	3d.

PIGEONS

Resulting from complaints received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisance from wild pigeons a total of 129 birds, 20 squabs and 32 eggs were destroyed. Some premises from which pigeons had been removed have now been renovated with great improvement to the structure.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

The above Act placed the duty upon the Local Authority to secure the provision of satisfactory sanitary conveniences in agricultural units which, broadly speaking include farms or any land on which produce is grown for sale or for consumption, such as nursery grounds and market gardens.

On passing the Act, a Schedule of such premises was prepared and visits were carried out to ensure that the requirements were complied with.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 9 and 10 visits were made.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects and Repairs

In connection with the investigation of complaints about choked or leaking drains, it proved necessary to apply the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act 1936, at 34 premises. Under these powers the Corporation may open up ground at private premises for the purpose of examining the condition of the drains, etc. and if necessary, apply specified tests to appliances which appear to be defective. These examinations are commonly associated with evidence of percolations of water or offensive effluents into floor spaces and cellars, subsidences in yards and passages, rat burrowing and undermining.

Altogether a total of 34 drainage systems were examined during the year and 29 tests revealed defects which included 3 public sewers or drains in combination.

Statutory Notices under the relevant sections of the Public Health Act, specifying work to be done was served in respect of one combined property.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some outlying areas are still served with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

So far as the disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main drainage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved were adequate.

Health Education

The ordinary man or woman normally does not realise the tremendous scope of the work of the public health department, nor is there a great deal of knowledge of the field covered by the public health inspectors, except when they occasionally come in contact with one of the many aspects of the work.

In its widest sphere the public health department is interested in health of people from before birth until after death. In his narrower field the public health inspector interests himself in those conditions which are conducive to healthy living - good housing, clean air, clean food and good sanitary conditions.

A vital issue which is easily forgotten is that to achieve these aims the co-operation and assistance of everyone is needed at all times. How necessary it is then that everyone should know something about the basic rules.

Activity in this field continued and considerable use was made of Charts, Posters and similar material to illustrate talks covering general environment and the work of the Public Health Inspector, food handling and hygiene, clean air and housing activity.

Regular lectures are given to Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital and Pupil Health Visitors from Southampton University. Lectures on food hygiene are given at the Hampshire County Council School Meals Course, while talks are also given to members of the Winchester Grocery Buying Association and various social study groups.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1964.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever												1	1
Whooping Cough		2			1				1			1	5
Measles		1	3	1	4	1	3	12	3	6	5	24	63
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis(post infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								1					1
Dysentery					1	3	2					1	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas					1								1
Food Poisoning					1			4			2		7
TOTALS	-	3	3	1	7	4	5	17	4	6	7	27	85

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1964

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1964											
	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED										Total
	Winch- ester City	Winch- ester R.D.	An- dover M.C. & R.D.	East- leigh M.C.	Kings- clere & Whit- church	Basing stoke M.C. & R.D.	Alton U.D. & R.D.	South- ampton C.B.	Romsey & Stock bridge R.D.	Others	
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	6	2	6	-	1	1	2	2	-	4	24
Staphylococcal Infection	23	7	2	1	-	2	3	-	-	3	41
Virus Infections (inc. Poliomye- litis, Measles Influenza etc.)	2	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella in- fection)	6	2	1	-	2	1	4	-	1	1	18
Pertussis	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
Other conditions	20	6	7	3	3	9	6	6	1	10	71
TOTAL	58	22	21	4	6	13	21	9	3	20	177

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1964.

	Total cases notified	under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	5	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Measles	63	1	4	11	7	9	24	2	2	1	-	2	-	9
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	7	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1964

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	8	-	1	-	-	-	-

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	3	-	-	-
Removed from District	8	5	-	-
Cured but retained as observation cases	-	-	-	-
Cured	-	1	1	-
Removed from register-no longer Tuberculous	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	6	1	-

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	68	13	70	12
Female	56	13	58	14
TOTAL	124	26	128	26

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

SOUTHAMPTON MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Totals X/Rayed in Winchester, 1964

<u>Totals</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>		
	<u>0</u>	<u>I</u>	Non T.B.
x 6,586	x 8 males x 1 female	x 5 males x 1 female	x 23 males x 22 females
x Provisional figures			

The findings for Tuberculosis, category (0) and (1) are according to the Ministry definition, which is -

(0) Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinics or Hospitals and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment.

(I) Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The response to Immunisation, which is carried out at the Welfare Clinics can be said to be generally satisfactory.

The number of children who were inoculated during 1964 is as follows:-

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria & Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria, Tetanus</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus Triple</u>
Age under 5 years	-	-	-	439
Age between 5 - 15 years	-	-	43	5
Reinforcing dose	67	41	110	517
	<u>67</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>961</u>

Vaccination against Smallpox

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	275	6
Age between 5 - 15 years	5	36
Over 15 years	17	121
	<u>297</u>	<u>163</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<u>Completed 2nd Injection or 3rd Injection of Quadruple Vaccine</u>	<u>Completed 3 Injections or Oral Doses</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose</u>
Children born in 1964	3	68	-
Children born in 1963	14	248	-
Children born in 1962	-	44	-
Children born in 1961	-	24	-
Children born 1943-1960	-	85	-
Adults born 1933-1942	-	14	-
Others	-	15	-
Children at school entry or between the ages of 5 and 12 years			343
	<u>17</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>343</u>

F - METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1964.

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (days)							
		Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.				Degree of Hum. Sat. 100		No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)	N.		NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW	
		Lowest	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Dry bulb	Wet bulb												
* January ...	30.18	52	23	42.2	32.9	36.8	36.2	93.7	17	.47	31.6	8	8	-	4	3	5	2	1
* February ...	29.85	56	18	45.9	34.1	38.4	37.8	94.4	14	1.10	55.7	2	5	-	10	2	3	1	6
* March ...	29.74	59	27	45.9	35.7	39.3	38.4	91.5	18	4.42	63.3	3	11	1	8	2	2	3	1
* April ...	29.75	67	26	54.8	39.7	45.1	44.2	92.7	21	2.78	120.4	4	1	-	5	3	13	1	3
May ...	29.94	76	34	65.6	47.3	54.4	53.2	91.9	14	2.50	164.7	1	4	-	3	4	14	2	3
June ...	29.92	77	40	66.5	50.4	58.7	56.3	85.5	17	3.27	163.2	4	2	-	3	4	4	5	8
July ...	30.03	82	42	72.1	52.7	60.3	59.0	92.6	14	1.21	185.7	2	-	-	3	4	11	3	8
August ...	29.90	83	35	71.2	50.4	58.2	56.8	91.4	11	.63	209.6	4	3	-	2	2	7	4	9
September ..	29.94	78	34	69.5	45.5	53.2	52.2	85.7	9	.78	206.8	2	4	1	2	4	12	4	1
October ...	29.83	70	26	56.4	38.6	43.8	43.1	93.3	13	1.80	124.5	5	5	-	5	1	7	4	4
November ..	29.92	60	22	52.5	40.3	45.6	44.7	92.2	14	2.08	59.5	3	8	-	1	1	12	3	2
December ..	29.41	57	15	44.9	31.3	37.9	37.3	93.6	19	3.36	70.4	2	6	-	1	1	9	2	10
Year 1964 ...	29.86	82	15	57.3	41.6	47.6	46.4	91.5	181	26.40	1455.4	40	57	2	47	31	99	34	56

* Sun Readings from 19. 1. 64 to 30.4. 64 inclusive are as recorded at Martyr Worthy.

